



FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2004

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.



Complete if Known

Application Number	09/715,586
Confirmation Number	5737
Filing Date	November 17, 2000
First Named Inventor	Peter W. Hamilton
Examiner Name	V. S. Chang
Art Unit	1771
Attorney Docket No.	5922R2C

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$330.00)

METHOD OF PAYMENT

1. ☒ The Director is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees submitted on this form, credit any over payments, and charge any additional fee(s) during the pendency of this application to:

Deposit Account Number: 16-2480

Deposit Account Name: The Procter & Gamble Company

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE - Large Entity

Code	(\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001	770	Utility filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	340	Design filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	770	Reissue filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	160	Provisional filing fee	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$)[]

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE - Large Entity

	Extra Claims	Fee from Below	Fee Paid
Total Claims	<input type="checkbox"/> - 20** = <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	= <input type="checkbox"/>
Independent Claims	<input type="checkbox"/> - 3** = <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	= <input type="checkbox"/>
Multiple Dependent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	= <input type="checkbox"/>

** or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below

Code	(\$)	Fee Description
1202	18	Claims in excess of 20
1201	86	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203	290	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204	86	**Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205	18	**Reissue claims in excess of 20 & over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$)[]

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Code	(\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1051	130	Surcharge-late filing fee or oath	<input type="checkbox"/>
1052	50	Surcharge-late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>
1053	130	Non-English specification	<input type="checkbox"/>
1812	2,520	For filing a request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination	<input type="checkbox"/>
1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner's action	<input type="checkbox"/>
1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner's action	<input type="checkbox"/>
1251	110	Extension for reply within 1 st month	<input type="checkbox"/>
1252	420	Extension for reply within 2 nd month	<input type="checkbox"/>
1253	950	Extension for reply within 3 rd month	<input type="checkbox"/>
1254	1,480	Extension for reply within 4 th month	<input type="checkbox"/>
1255	2,010	Extension for reply within 5 th month	<input type="checkbox"/>
1401	330	Notice of Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/>
1402	330	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1403	290	Request for oral hearing	<input type="checkbox"/>
1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/>
1452	110	Petition to revive - unavoidable	<input type="checkbox"/>
1453	1,330	Petition to revive - unintentional	<input type="checkbox"/>
1501	1,330	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1502	480	Design issue fee	<input type="checkbox"/>
1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	<input type="checkbox"/>
1807	50	Processing fee under 37 C.F.R. 1.17(q)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>
1809	770	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	<input type="checkbox"/>
1810	770	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	<input type="checkbox"/>
1801	770	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	<input type="checkbox"/>
1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	<input type="checkbox"/>
1454	1330	Acceptance of unintentionally delayed claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119, 120, 121, or 365 (a) or (c)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other fee (specify) _____			<input type="checkbox"/>
Other fee (specify) _____			<input type="checkbox"/>

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid SUBTOTAL(3) (\$) [330.00]

SUBMITTED BY			Complete (if applicable)	
Name (Print/Type)	Peter D. Meyer	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	47,792	Telephone (513) 634-9359
Signature		Date	June 14, 2004	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.17. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.



06-15-04

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Ineke Sweeney

Name

Signature

IFW AR\$ 1771

Case 5922R2C

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Application of :
Peter W. Hamilton, et al. : Confirmation No. 5737
Serial No: 09/715,586 : Group Art Unit 1771
Filed: November 17, 2000 : Examiner V. S. Chang
For: IMPROVED STORAGE WRAP MATERIAL

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P. O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPELLANTS' BRIEF

Dear Sir:

This is Appellants' Brief in triplicate relating to an appeal from the December 11, 2003, Final Rejection in the above-identified Application. The Notice of Appeal was deposited with a Certificate of Mailing and addressed to Commissioner for Patents, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on April 12, 2004, and was noted as received in the U.S. PTO on April 14, 2004.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest for the present Application S.N. 09/715,586 is The Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, OH by virtue of the Assignment recorded on December 9, 1996, at Reel No. 8264, Frame 0463.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no related appeals or interferences known to Appellants' undersigned legal representative, which will directly affect, or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on, the Board's decision in the present appeal.

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III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

In the Notice of Appeal, Appellants appealed the final rejection of all pending Claims 1-12, 14-18, 41-52, 54-58, 66, 81, and 95-109. The complete copy of the appealed Claims is set forth in the Appendix.

Claims 1-12, 14-18, 41-52, 54-58, 66, 81, and 95-109 stand finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Wilbur, U.S. Patent No. 2,338,749, in view of the admitted prior art.

IV. STATUS OF THE AMENDMENTS

Claim 41 has been amended after the final action dated December 11, 2003, as indicated in the Advisory Action mailed March 9, 2004. There has been no amendment to Claims 1-12, 14-18, 42-52, 54-58, 66, 81, or 95-109 after the Final Office Action dated December 11, 2003.

V. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention on appeal relates to sheet-like materials suitable for use in the containment and protection of various items, as well as the preservation of perishable materials such as food items. Users of materials supplied in a continuous form often encounter difficulty in locating and isolating the current end portion of the rolled web in order to start the dispensing operation. (p. 2, ll. 3-6)

Additionally, available materials encounter difficulty due to the failure of the material to adhere to itself and/or the desired target surface sufficiently to form an airtight seal, either from the outside or after a period of handling the container or wrapped item. (p. 2, ll. 20-22) Further, previous materials tended to "cling" to themselves and other surfaces; i.e., exhibit an attraction or affinity for the material rather than an adhesive bond. Such an affinity for a complementary surface is highly dependent upon material characteristics such as chemical composition, electrical conductivity, surface energy, and surface finish. (p. 2, l. 33 – p. 3, l. 2) Additionally, materials comprising thin controllable webs of various compositions available in sheet or rolled form (i.e., aluminum foil and/or coated paper) exhibit no adhesive or cling characteristics. (p. 3, ll. 8-11) These materials are known to rely upon the dead-fold characteristics of the materials so that they may be folded or wrapped around an item and retain their folded or wrapped shape. (p. 3, ll. 11-14) It is known that these materials fail to remain sufficiently folded and engaged with itself and/or a semi-enclosed container to adequately enclose and preserve the item. (p. 3, ll. 21-24) Further, such materials fail to form an adequate seal where folded either from the outside or after a period of handling the container or wrapped item. (p. 3, ll. 32-34)

According to independent Claim 41, the storage wrap material comprises a sheet of non-porous material having a first side and a second side. (p. 7, ll. 23-26). The first side comprises an active side exhibiting an adhesion peel force after activation by a user that is greater than the adhesion peel force exhibited prior to activation by a user. (p. 6, ll. 30-37) The active side comprises an adhesive disposed continuously thereon. (p. 28, ll. 10-12) Further, the sheet of material is linerless such that activation of the active side requires no removal of components of the sheet of material. (p. 6, ll. 32-34) Additionally, the sheet of material is sufficiently flexible to conform

readily to a desired surface and has sufficiently small resiliency that it does not exert undue restorative forces that would tend to cause the sheet of material to break contact with a desired surface. (p. 8, ll. 7-14)

According to independent Claim 95, the storage wrap material comprises a sheet of non-porous material having a first and second side. (p. 7, ll. 23-26) Substantially all of the first side comprises an active side comprising an adhesive disposed continuously thereon. (p. 28, ll. 10-12) The active side exhibits an adhesion peel force after activation by user that is greater than the adhesion peel force exhibited prior to activation by the user. (p. 6, ll. 30-37) The sheet of material is linerless so that activation of the active side requires no removal of components of the sheet of material. (p. 6, ll. 32-34) Additionally, the sheet is sufficiently flexible to conform readily to a desired surface and has sufficiently small resiliency that it does not exert undue restorative forces that would tend to cause the sheet of material to break contact with such a desired surface. (p. 8, ll. 7-14)

Claim 1 requires the storage wrap material to have an adhesion peel force after activation by user that is sufficient to form a continuous seal against a target surface. (p. 34, ll. 15-17)

Claim 2 requires that the active side be activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon the sheet of material. (p. 7, ll. 19-22)

Claim 3 requires that the active side be activatable by a compressive force. (p. 7, l. 20)

Claim 4 requires that the compressive force required to be at least about 0.1 psi to activate the active side. (p. 27, ll. 35-37)

Claim 5 requires the compressive force be exerted in a direction substantially normal to the sheet of material. (p. 35, ll. 23-26)

Claim 6 requires that the active side be activatable by a tensile force. (p. 25, ll. 30-32)

Claim 7 requires that the tensile force be required to be at least about 0.80 pounds per inch of strip width to activate the active side. (p. 33, ll. 15-18)

Claim 8 requires the tensile force to be exerted in a direction substantially parallel to the sheet of material. (p. 4, l. 36 – p. 5, l. 2)

Claim 9 requires the active side to exhibit an adhesion peel force of at least about 1 ounce per inch width after activation by a user. (p. 8, ll. 26-35)

Claim 10 requires that the active side may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user. (p. 7, ll. 15-18)

Claim 11 requires the adhesion peel force after activation to be sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface with the seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of the sheet material. (p. 5, ll. 7-11)

Claim 12 requires both the first side and the second side to comprise active sides of the material. (p. 7, ll. 5-6)

Claim 14 requires the active side to include a pressure sensitive adhesive. (p. 26, ll. 21-23)

Claim 15 requires the sheet of material to comprise a polymeric film material. (p. 26, ll. 31-37)

Claim 16 requires the polymeric film material to be selected from the group consisting of a substantially translucent polymeric film material and a substantially transparent polymeric film material. (p. 30, l. 28)

Claim 17 requires the active side to comprise a plurality of three dimensional non-adherent protrusions extending outwardly from the sheet of material and a pressure sensitive adhesive surrounding the non-adherent protrusions, wherein the adhesive has a thickness less than the height of the non-adherent protrusions before activation. (p. 26, ll. 17-26)

Claim 18 requires the sheet of material to be clingless and exhibit no adhesion peel force prior to activation by a user. (p. 8, ll. 36-37; p. 5, ll. 3-5)

Claim 42 requires the active side to be activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon the sheet of material. (p. 4, ll. 34-36)

Claim 43 requires the active side to be activatable by compressive force. (p. 7, l. 20)

Claim 44 requires the compressive force to be at least about 0.1 psi to activate the active side. (p. 27, ll. 35-37)

Claim 45 requires the compressive force to be exerted in a direction substantially normal to the sheet of material. (p. 35, ll. 23-26)

Claim 46 requires the active side to be activatable by a tensile force. (p. 25, ll. 30-32)

Claim 47 requires the tensile force to be at least about 0.80 pounds per inch of strip width to activate the active side. (p. 33, ll. 15-18)

Claim 48 requires the tensile force to be exerted in a direction substantially parallel to said sheet of material. (p. 4, l. 36 – p. 5, l. 2)

Claim 49 requires the active side to exhibit an adhesion peel force of at least about 1 ounce per inch width after activation by a user. (p. 8, ll. 26-35)

Claim 50 requires that the active side may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user. (p. 7, ll. 15-18)

Claim 51 requires the adhesion peel force after activation to be sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface with the seal exhibiting barrier properties is least as great as those of the sheet of material. (p. 5, ll. 7-11)

Claim 52 requires both the first side and second side to comprise active sides of the material. (p. 7, ll. 5-6)

Claim 54 requires the active side to include a pressure sensitive adhesive. (p. 26, ll. 21-23)

Claim 55 requires the sheet of material to comprise a polymeric film material. (p. 26, ll. 31-37)

Claim 56 requires the polymeric film material to be selected from the group consisting of a substantially translucent polymeric film material and a substantially transparent polymeric film material. (p. 30, l. 28)

Claim 57 requires the active side to comprises a plurality of three dimensional non-adherent protrusions extending outwardly from the sheet of material and a pressure sensitive adhesive

surrounding the non-adherent protrusions, wherein the adhesive has a thickness less than the height of the non-adherent protrusions before activation. (P. 26, ll. 17-26)

Claim 58 requires the sheet of material to be clingless and exhibit no adhesion peel force prior to activation by a user. (p. 8, ll. 36-37; p. 5, ll. 3-5)

Claim 66 requires the active side when activated to form a bond with a target surface, with the bond being selected from one or more groups consisting of a discontinuous bond, a permanent bond, a refastenable bond, a resealable bond, and a releasable bond. (p. 7, l. 23 – p. 8, l. 3)

Claim 81 requires the adhesion peel force after activation by a user to be sufficient to form a seal against a target surface. (p. 5, ll. 7-11)

Claim 96 requires the active side to be activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon the sheet of material wherein the externally applied force is selected from one or more of the group consisting of a compressive force and a tensile force. (p. 7, l. 20; p. 25, ll. 30-32)

Claim 97 requires that the active side may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user. (p. 7, ll. 15-18)

Claim 98 requires the active side to be activated by compression against a target surface. (p. 7, ll. 9-11)

Claim 99 requires the adhesion peel force after activation to be sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface with the seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of the sheet of material. (p. 5, ll. 7-11)

Claim 100 requires both the first side and said second side to comprise active sides of the material. (p. 7, ll. 5-6)

Claim 101 requires the active side when activated to form a bond with a target surface with the bond being selected from one or more of the group consisting of a discontinuous bond, a permanent bond, a refastenable bond, a resealable bond, and a releasable bond. (p. 7, l. 23 – p. 8, l. 3)

Claim 102 requires the adhesion peel force after activation by a user to be sufficient to form a seal against a target surface. (p. 5, ll. 7-11)

Claim 103 requires the adhesion peel force after activation by a user to be sufficient to form a continuous seal against a target surface. (p. 26, ll. 28-30)

Claim 104 requires the active side to be activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon the sheet of material, wherein the externally applied force is selected from one or more of the group consisting of a compressive force and a tensile force. (p. 7, l. 20; p. 25, ll. 30-32)

Claim 105 requires the active to be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user. (p. 7, ll. 15-18)

Claim 106 requires the active side to be activated by compression against a target surface. (p. 7, l. 9-11)

Claim 107 requires the adhesion peel force after activation to be sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface, wherein the seal exhibits barrier properties at least as great as those of the sheet of material. (p. 5, ll. 7-11)

Claim 108 requires the both the first side and said second side to comprise active sides of the material. (p. 7, ll. 5-6)

Claim 109 requires the active side when activated to form a bond with a target surface, the bond being selected from one or more of the group consisting of a permanent bond, a refastenable bond, a resealable bond, and a releasable bond. (p. 7, l. 23 – p. 8, l. 3)

VI. ISSUE

Are Claims 1-12, 14-18, 41-52, 54-58, 66, 81, and 95-109 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Wilbur, U.S. Patent No. 2,338,749, in view of the admitted prior art?

Appellants respectfully assert that Claims 1-12, 14-18, 41-52, 54-58, 66, 81, and 95-109 are unobvious over *Wilbur* in view of the admitted prior art.

VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The claims do not stand or fall together. Claims 6, 7, 11, 12, 46, 51, 52, 99, 100, 102, 107, and 108 stand or fall separately from Claims 1-5, 8-10, 14-18, 41-45, 47-50, 54-58, 66, 81, 95-98, 101, 103-106, and 109, because Claims 6, 7, 11, 12, 46, 51, 52, 99, 100, 102, 107, and 108 have material limitations not found in the other claims.

VIII. ARGUMENT

As set forth below, the invention defined in the appealed claims is unobvious over the cited references under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), whereby the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be reversed.

A. Claims 1-12, 14-18, 41-52, 54-58, 66, 81, and 95-109 Are Unobvious Over the Wilbur Reference.

Claims 1-12, 14-18, 41-52, 54-58, 66, 81, and 95-109 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Wilbur, U.S. Patent No. 2,338,749 (the '749 reference) in view of the admitted prior art. The '749 reference teaches tie-bands, labels, wrappers, and similar articles of flexible paper or other equivalent sheet material, and more especially to tie-bands, labels and the like of that class which is coated in part with an adhesive or cohesive element by means of which it is applied to another thing or object either by direct application of the coated portion to the other thing or object, or by application thereof to another part of the tie-band, label or the like itself. (1:1-10) As disclosed in the '749 reference, tie-bands are produced from a web sheet material of indeterminate length. (2:53-54) The web is passed through or into a machine which provides embossing, thereby forming pockets or recesses and longitudinal and transverse ribs or elevations. (3:3-6) Thus, the tie-band is provided with a plurality of pockets or recesses, each of which is provided with a coating of a permanently sticky or tacky adhesive. (2:48-50) As shown in Figs. 1-6, the adhesive provided is a plurality of discontinuous pockets wherein an amount of adhesive is placed into a pocket. Thus, Figs. 1-6 provide a non-porous material having an adhesive disposed discontinuously thereon.

Alternatively, the '749 reference provides a sheet material, shown in Figs. 7 and 8, that is provided with a multiplicity of pin punctures that provides outstanding tubular burrs that are surrounded by a coating of a permanently sticky or tacky adhesive. (3:47-53) Ostensibly, the outstanding burrs serve as means for normally shielding the adhesive coating against accidental contact with other objects. (4:1-4) This provides a porous material having an adhesive disposed continuously thereon.

In sum, Figs. 1-6 and the specification of the '749 patent disclose a sheet formed from a non-porous web material and discontinuous deposition of adhesive. In the alternative, Figs. 7-8 and the specification of the '749 provide a porous substrate having continuous deposition of adhesive thereupon.

The Examiner has stated that, "Figs. 1 and 2 show that a permanently sticky or tacky adhesive 11 is coated in the pockets or recesses of an embossed web of sheet material."¹ (Emphasis in original) Appellants agree. In response to Appellants' arguments, the Examiner concludes that, "[W]hile the [sic] Figs. 7 and 8 shows [sic] one of the embodiments of Wilbur's invention, Figs. 1 and 2 clearly shows [sic] a non-punctured non-porous embodiment, in which the substrate is not punctured, and structurally reads on [the] instant claimed invention...."² (Emphasis in Original) Appellants disagree with this conclusion.

In clear contrast to the '749 reference, the instant invention claims a storage wrap material comprising a linerless sheet of non-porous material having an adhesive disposed continuously thereon. The storage wrap material has an adhesion peel force after actuation that is greater than the adhesion peel force prior to activation.

The '749 reference is silent and does not even suggest providing a sheet of non-porous material having an adhesive continuously disposed thereon. Further, the '749 reference does not teach, disclose, or even remotely suggest a storage wrap material having an adhesion peel force after activation that is greater than the adhesion peel force prior to activation resulting from an adhesive being continuously disposed upon a non-porous material. Thus, none of the embodiments shown in the *Wilbur* reference "structurally reads on the instantly claimed invention" or "teaches essentially the same structure as the instant invention," as the Examiner asserts. Further, *Wilbur* does not provide any suggestion or motivation to provide Appellants' claimed invention.

In any case, the '749 reference simply does not teach or suggest Appellants' claimed invention. Particularly, the '749 reference does not disclose a linerless storage wrap material comprising a sheet of non-porous material and having an adhesive continuously disposed thereupon and having an adhesion peel force after activation that is greater than the adhesion peel force prior to activation, as required by Appellants' claims. Accordingly, the rejection over the '749 reference should be withdrawn.

¹ Aug. 4, 2003 Office Action, p. 5, ll. 1-4.

² Mar. 2, 2004 Advisory Action, p. 2, ll. 8-11.

B. Claims 6, 7, 11, 12, 46, 51, 52, 99, 100, 102, 107, and 108 Each Contains a Further Limitation Not Found in the Cited Prior Art.

Claims 6, 7, and 46 relate to a storage wrap material wherein the active side is activatable by tensile force. The cited prior art does not teach a storage wrap material having an active side that is activatable by a tensile force.

Claims 11, 51, 99, 102, and 107 require the adhesion peel force after activation to be sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface with the seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of the sheet of material. The prior art does not teach, disclose, or even suggest this claim limitation.

Claims 12, 52, 100, and 108 require the storage wrap material to have both a first side and second side comprise active sides of the material. The prior art does not teach, disclose, or suggest providing both the first side and second side with active material.

Accordingly, Claims 6, 7, 11, 12, 46, 51, 52, 99, 100, 102, 107, and 108 should be allowable.

IX. CONCLUSION

The Examiner has not satisfied the burden of demonstrating that Appellants' claimed invention is obvious over the cited reference. Specifically, nothing in the reference, when taken individually, or in combination with Appellants' Specification, teaches, discloses, or even suggests Appellants' claimed improved storage wrap material.

Thus, for the reasons stated above, the Board is respectfully requested to find Claims 1-9 of the instant Application allowable over the cited prior art.

Respectfully submitted,

By 

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June 14, 2004
Customer No. 27752

APPENDIX
Appealed Claims: Serial No. 09/715,586

1. (Previously Presented) A storage wrap material according to Claim 81, wherein the adhesion peel force after activation by a user is sufficient to form a continuous seal against a target surface.
2. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 1, wherein said active side is activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon said sheet of material.
3. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 2, wherein said active side is activatable by a compressive force.
4. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 3, wherein said compressive force is required to be at least about 0.1 psi to activate said active side.
5. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 3, wherein said compressive force is exerted in a direction substantially normal to said sheet of material.
6. (Previously Presented) The storage wrap of Claim 2, wherein said active side is activatable by a tensile force.
7. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 6, wherein said tensile force is required to be at least about 0.80 pounds per inch of strip width to activate said active side.
8. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 6, wherein said tensile force is exerted in a direction substantially parallel to said sheet of material.
9. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said active side exhibits an adhesion peel force of at least about 1 ounce per inch width after activation by a user.
10. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said active side may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user.
11. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said adhesion peel force after activation is sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface, said seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of said sheet of material.
12. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein both said first side and said second side comprise active sides of said material.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said active side includes a pressure sensitive adhesive.

15. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said sheet of material comprises a polymeric film material.

16. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 15, wherein said polymeric film material is selected from the group consisting of: a substantially translucent polymeric film material and a substantially transparent polymeric film material.

17. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said active side comprises a plurality of three dimensional non-adherent protrusions extending outwardly from said sheet of material and a pressure sensitive adhesive surrounding said non-adherent protrusions, said adhesive having a thickness less than the height of said non-adherent protrusions before activation.

18. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 1, wherein said sheet of material is clingless and exhibits no adhesion peel force prior to activation by a user.

Claims 19-40 (Canceled)

41. (Previously Presented) A storage wrap material comprising: a sheet of non-porous material having a first side and a second side, said first side comprising an active side exhibiting an adhesion peel force after activation by a user that is greater than an adhesion peel force exhibited prior to activation by a user, said active side further comprising an adhesive disposed continuously thereon, wherein said sheet of material is linerless, such that activation of said active side requires no removal of components of said sheet of material, said sheet of material being sufficiently flexible to conform readily to a desired surface and having sufficiently small resiliency that it does not exert undue restorative forces that would tend to cause said sheet of material to break contact with such a desired surface.

42. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 41, wherein said active side is activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon said sheet of material.

43. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 42, wherein said active side is activatable by a compressive force.

44. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 43, wherein said compressive force is required to be at least about 0.1 psi to activate said active side.

45. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 43, wherein said compressive force is exerted in a direction substantially normal to said sheet of material.

46. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 42, wherein said active side is activatable by a tensile force.

47. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 46, wherein said tensile force is required to be at least about 0.80 pounds per inch of strip width to activate said active side.

48. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 46, wherein said tensile force is exerted in a direction substantially parallel to said sheet of material.

49. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said active side exhibits an adhesion peel force of at least about 1 ounce per inch width after activation by a user.

50. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said active side may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user.

51. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said adhesion peel force after activation is sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface, said seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of said sheet of material.

52. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein both said first side and said second side comprise active sides of said material.

Claim 53 (Canceled)

54. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said active side includes a pressure sensitive adhesive.

55. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 41, wherein said sheet of material comprises a polymeric film material.

56. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 55, wherein said polymeric film material is selected from the group consisting of: a substantially translucent polymeric film material and a substantially transparent polymeric film material.

57. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said active side comprises a plurality of three dimensional non-adherent protrusions extending outwardly from said sheet of material and a pressure sensitive adhesive surrounding said non-adherent protrusions, said adhesive having a thickness less than the height of said non-adherent protrusions before activation.

58. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said sheet of material is clingless and exhibits no adhesion peel force prior to activation by a user.

Claims 59-65 (Canceled)

66. (Original) A storage wrap material of Claim 41, wherein said active side when activated forms a bond with a target surface, said bond being selected from one or more groups consisting of: a discontinuous bond, a permanent bond, a refastenable bond, a resealable bond and a releasable bond.

Claims 67-80 (Canceled)

81. (Previously Presented) A storage wrap material according to Claim 41 wherein the adhesion peel force after activation by a user is sufficient to form a seal against a target surface.

Claims 82-94 (Canceled)

95. (Previously Presented) A storage wrap material comprising a sheet of non-porous material having a first side and a second side, substantially all of said first side comprising an active side, said active side comprising an adhesive disposed continuously thereon, said active side exhibiting an adhesion peel force after activation by a user that is greater than an adhesion peel force exhibited prior to said activation by a user, wherein said sheet of material is linerless, such that activation of said active side requires no removal of components of said sheet of material, said sheet being sufficiently flexible to conform readily to a desired surface and having sufficiently small resiliency that it does not exert undue restorative forces that would tend to cause said sheet of material to break contact with such a desired surface.

96. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 95, wherein said active side is activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon said sheet of material, said externally applied force being selected from one or more of the group consisting of: a compressive force and a tensile force.

97. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 95, wherein said active side may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user.

98. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 95, wherein said active side may be activated by compression against a target surface.

99. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 95, wherein said adhesion peel force after activation is sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface, said seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of said sheet of material.

100. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 95, wherein both said first side and said second side comprise active sides of said material.

101. (Original) A storage wrap material according to Claim 95, wherein said active side when activated forms a bond with a target surface, said bond being selected from one or more of the group consisting of: a discontinuous bond, a permanent bond, a refastenable bond, a resealable bond and a releasable bond.

102. (Original) A storage wrap material according to Claim 95, wherein the adhesion peel force after activation by a user is sufficient to form a seal against a target surface.

103. (Original) A storage wrap material according to Claim 102, wherein the adhesion peel force after activation by a user is sufficient to form a continuous seal against a target surface.

104. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 103, wherein said active side is activatable by an externally applied force exerted upon said sheet of material, said externally applied force being selected from one or more of the group consisting of: a compressive force and a tensile force.

105. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 103, wherein said active may be selectively activated in discrete regions by a user.

106. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 103, wherein said active side may be activated by compression against a target surface.

107. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 103, wherein said adhesion peel force after activation is sufficient to form a barrier seal against a target surface, said seal exhibiting barrier properties at least as great as those of said sheet of material.

108. (Original) The storage wrap material of Claim 103, wherein both said first side and said second side comprise active sides of said material.

109. (Original) The storage wrap of Claim 103, wherein said active side when activated forms a bond with a target surface, said bond being selected from one or more of the group consisting of: a permanent bond, a refastenable bond, a resealable bond and a releasable bond.

Claims 110-111 (Canceled)